United Nations A/69/L.72*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 May 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 13 (a)
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

World Statistics Day

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/267 of 3 June 2010, in which 20 October 2010 was designated as World Statistics Day under the general theme "Celebrating the many achievements of official statistics",

Recalling also decision 45/113 of the Statistical Commission at its forty-fifth session,[1] in which the Commission endorsed the proposal to celebrate 20 October 2015 as World Statistics Day, and the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the preparations,[2]

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of its annex on the agreed criteria for their proclamation, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, stating that an international day

* Reissued for technical reasons on 3 June 2015.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 4* (E/2014/24), chap. I.B.

[2] E/CN.3/2015/28.

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or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recognizing the long history of official statistics and the facilitating role played by the United Nations since the creation in 1947 of the Statistical Commission, which was tasked with promoting the development of national statistics and improving their comparability, coordinating the statistical work of specialized agencies, developing central statistical services of the Secretariat, advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information and promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators measuring a country's progress,

Bearing in mind the critical role of high-quality official statistical information in analysis and informed policy decision-making in support of sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, entitled "Strengthening statistical capacity", in which the Council called upon Member States, the United Nations system, international agencies, donor countries and organizations to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, in which the General Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[3] as a milestone in the codification and promotion of basic values in official statistics,

Noting that the first World Statistics Day, held on 20 October 2010, was an overwhelming success, with activities being organized in more than 130 Member States and by at least 40 international and regional organizations and entities,

Noting also that 2015 marks the bicentenary of the birth of George Boole, whose work on the application of the principles of logic as a form of algebra underpins modern computer science and which form of algebra today bears his name,

Noting further that some Member States and regions already celebrate official statistics through a variety of national and regional initiatives, such as designated months, weeks, days or events, and welcoming their support and willingness to coordinate such events under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to designate 20 October 2015 as the second World Statistics Day under the general theme "Better data, better lives";

2. *Also decides* to celebrate World Statistics Day every five years on 20 October;

3. *Invites* all Member States, members of United Nations specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as research institutions, media and all producers and users of official statistics, to observe World Statistics Day in an appropriate manner;

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29), para. 59.

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of World Statistics Day in 2015 and to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, members of United Nations specialized agencies and United Nations organizations.

United Nations A/69/L.72/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 June 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 13 (a)
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

World Statistics Day

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Azerbaijan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Fiji, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu

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United Nations A/69/L.73

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 May 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 19 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

South Africa:* draft resolution

Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[4] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway)[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[6] including chapter VII, on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Urging the speedy implementation, in an effective manner, of the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Samoa Pathway,

Recalling its resolution 69/217 of 19 December 2014, and in particular paragraph 12 thereof, in which it requested the Joint Inspection Unit to make recommendations in order to facilitate the work of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in determining, as soon as possible, and by no later than March 2015, the parameters for a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit containing the recommendations for the determination of parameters for the comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States;[7]

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, on the basis of the recommendations and findings outlined in its report, to conduct a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States, with a view to enhancing the overall effectiveness of such support and respective roles in supporting the sustainable development of small island developing States in order to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach by the United Nations system to further improve and strengthen its overall effectiveness and delivery with respect to small island developing States and the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[4] and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[5] and emphasizing that the review should be undertaken in the most efficient and cost-effective manner;

3. *Requests* that the initial findings of the review and the recommendations thereon be included in the regular report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", and notes that the complete results should be included as an addendum to the report before the end of the seventieth session;

4. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, taking into account the ongoing intergovernmental negotiation processes and the limited time frame available to present its initial findings, to begin, as soon as possible, its review in relation to recommendations 2, 3 and 4 of its report.

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[7] JIU/REP/2015/2.

United Nations A/69/L.74

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 June 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter, which are indispensable foundations for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating its determination to foster strict respect for those purposes and principles,

Bearing in mind that 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations by convening in New York, on 1 and 2 October 2015, a high-level thematic debate during the high-level segment of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, and requests the President of the General Assembly to organize the high-level thematic debate on the aforementioned dates;

2. *Also decides* that the high-level thematic debate shall be held with the participation of Member States, represented at the highest possible level, as well as the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Further decides* that the theme of the high-level thematic debate shall be "Maintenance of international peace and security", in order to draw lessons from the experiences of the past seventy years and take stock of the present challenges in the area of peace and security;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the proceedings of the high-level thematic debate and to bring the summary to the attention of Member States;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to accord high priority to activities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

United Nations A/69/L.75

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 June 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008, 64/137 of 18 December 2009, 65/187 of 21 December 2010, 67/144 of 20 December 2012 and 69/147 of 18 December 2014, and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security and all relevant Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, including resolutions 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and 2143 (2014) of 7 March 2014,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, inter alia by terrorist and extremist groups, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic or religious group, and that sexual violence

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perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities, and recognizing that men and boys are also victims of sexual violence in conflict,

Condemning in the strongest terms all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, inter alia, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity,

Recognizing the importance of providing timely assistance and increasing access to health care and other multisectoral services for survivors of sexual violence and of promoting their rehabilitation and non-stigmatization,

Emphasizing the importance of effective accountability with regard to all forms of sexual violence and of strengthening efforts to put an end to the impunity of the perpetrators of such crimes by holding these perpetrators accountable under national justice systems or, where applicable, international justice,

Underlining the detrimental impact of sexual violence in armed conflict on women's participation in the resolution of conflict and in the post-conflict transition, reconstruction and peacebuilding processes, and recognizing that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that Member States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

Recalling its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel and section IV of resolution 66/264 of 21 June 2012, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, reaffirming the need for full implementation of the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and recognizing the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and for Children and Armed Conflict to eliminate all forms of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the role of the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict in facilitating the coordinated responses of relevant actors, and the role of the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict in supporting Member States in addressing sexual violence crimes,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for their proclamation, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, which state that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 19 June of each year the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict;

2. *Invites* all Member and observer States, all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, in order to raise awareness of the need to put an end to conflict-related sexual violence, to honour the victims and survivors of sexual violence around the world and to pay tribute to all those who have courageously devoted their lives to and lost their lives in standing up for the eradication of these crimes;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution shall be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict and to keep the General Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning its observance;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member and observer States and the organizations of the United Nations system.